CANAL AUDITOR'S REPORT.

COMPETITION WITH RAILROADS. EFFECTS OF THE FREIGHT WAR-A LOSS IN NET RECEIPTS OVER 1875 OF \$120,541 40-ESTI-MATES FOR THE NEW YEAR-CONCESSIONS MADE TO THE CENTRAL ROAD TO WhiCH IT WAS NOT ENTITLED - ATTENTION AND INVESTIGATION

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CANAL DEPARTMENT, }

ALBANY, Dec. 11, 1876. }
To the Legislature of the State of New-York: In compliance with the provisions of act Chapter 177 of the Laws of 1861. I respectfully submit the following report of the receipts and payments on account of the canals and canal debt, and the balances of the funds on hand, the depositories of the same, and the condition thereof at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30,

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

Statement of the revenues of the canals, with the expenses of collecting the tolls, and ordinary repairs during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876 :

Tolls \$1,477,351 Rent of surplus water 945 Miscellaneous 9,050
Total \$1,487,332
To Canal Commis- sioners for ordinary repairs \$205,165 98
Less from reserve of previous year 52,859 01
Paid from revenues of fiscal year \$152,306 97
for repairs 830,077 02
o engineers for repairs 7,039 47

Total expenditures for --- \$990,023 46 To collectors for sala-ries, clerk hire, pay ries, clerk hire, pay of inspectors and ex-penses of collectors' To weightnasters and assistants Total amount for collecting reve

For saiaries chargeable to the annual revenues, refunding toils, printing, and other mis-cellaneous payments. 74,916 78- 1,149,194 61 Surplus revenues of the canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876..... \$338 134 28

84.254 37

This surplus revenue, amounting to \$338,138 28, has been appropriated and set apart, in accordance with the provisions of Article VII. of the Constitution, to the sinking fund under Section 3. SUMMARY STATEMENT.

The financial condition of the canals for the fiscal year Balance in the treasury, and invested Oct. 1, 1875. \$3,887,906 03
Received from all sources during the fiscal year ending Sep = 0, 1876. 2,842,771 16 is as follows:

\$3,834,093 13 Leaving a balance Sept. 30, 1876, of said balance is invested and deposited as Amount deposited in banks (see document \$3,780,294 13 Amount invested in United States 10-40 bonds. Real estate, etc., Bank of Corning. CANAL DEST PAYING INTEREST SEPT. 30, 1876.

Under Article 7, Section 3 of the Constitution. \$9,186,000 00 \$551,160 00 Constitution. \$80,000 00 \$10,006.000 00 \$603,960 00 DERT AFTER BALANCES OF SINKING FUNDS HAVE BEEN APPLIED. Balance of sink-

Under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution Under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution 9,195,500 941,591 73 \$8,253,908 27 Under Article 7, Section 12 of the 880,000 1,121,110 75

CANAL DEBT OUTSTANDING. The unpaid and outstanding canal debt on Sept. 30, 1876, and for which certificates of stock have been issued, is \$10,081,660. The rate of interest on this debt

Debt after applying all the sinking funds \$7,060,609 76

REVENUES-COMPARATIVE STATEMENT. The following statement shows the aggregate receipts and payments on account of the ordinary expenses of the cannis for the last two years:

.....\$1,925,995 03 \$1,540,191 10

This statement shows a falling off in the toll receipts of the last fival year, as compared with those of 1875, of \$438,662 74; a decrease in payments of \$265,262 33, and a loss in net receipts of \$120,541 40.

resting on the canals. the surplus revenues, for the year ending 3c h Sept., 1876, should have been sufficient to have made the following contributions or payments, to

To pay the interest in coin on the canal debt To pay the sicking fund for the redemption of the principal of the debt under criticle 7, sec. tion 3. To pay the General Fund for the support of Government, in a suance of article 7, section

Actual deficiency for year ending 30th Sept., \$928,949 92

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from tolis and other sources of incom other than taxes, and the expenditures on account of each and all the canals for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1876, will be found in detail in documents 30 to 53, inclusive. The substance of these several

yes on the resence. 3. The surplus of retenue or profit to operating. 4. The difference of institution is diversity on profit to operating. 5. The profit of payments from carnings and taxes. 7. In Experiments of all payments. 8. Inspirely and taxes of income. The period embraced in this table is for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1875.		il excess of in- come.	\$147,644 77 60 505 05			16,557 53		1,562.41	(4 4000 Oct 87
carrings a	÷	Cess of all perments.	#130,24 × 55				250 36	165 53	F. Con # CO. P.
y of resense, or payments from iber, 1878.	d		41.2.9.4.5 % 24.2.5 % 24.2.5 % 24.2.5 %	1000	10,241 17	31,179 68	13,000,00	165 67	40 00 00 00
yes on the reserved. 3. The applies of retenue or profit in operating. 4. The deficiency of retenue, or loss in operating. 5. Pay some proceeds of faces for extraordinary requires, dandering, and other purposes. 5. Total payments from carnings and taxes. 7. In extress of all payments. 8. Payments in exercise of income. The period embraced in this table is for the fiscal year ending 30th Espitember, 1876.	5. Partness for contracting the palm, enthing record and a structure of the structure.	of Canal Ap- protects and Canal Bogert,	00 101 0 10 90 11 0 10 90 10 90 90 10 90	200	1,021,76	5,105 75 1,961 93	13,609 87		01 0000000
n operating. nd other purp fiscal year en	÷	Deficiency of revenue.	\$3.067.61	14,312 34	4,602.03	23,734 S5 5,595 60		1,562 41	A171 0110 75
te or profit is a, damages, a of income table is for the	ei .	Sarpius of	\$508,053.14				290 36	165 68	A
erplus of retenutional venture of retenution creess meaning the creess mbraced in this	Cost of collection, ordinary remains and	miscellancous chargeson Revenues.	178,610 80	25,369 33	8,3 9 41	23,264 1u		1,592 89	A. 1100 000 00
tares for extraction of the period of the pe	4	Income from tolls and other sources.	94.944.55	11,083 50	8,717 SE	14,668 50	290.36	82188 82188 82188 82188	00 101 010
es on the repen m proceeds of a reess of all pay		-	•	eneca			Improvement	Towng-path.	

The deductions to be made from the pre-are as follows: The total income or revenue from all sources to

the credit of all the canals, as shown in column \$1,540,191 90 1, was \$1,540,191 90
The payments from the revenues for collection, ordinary repairs, and miscell means expenses, which are a charge on the revenues, as shown in column 2, were \$1,202,053 62

Surplus revenues (deducting 2 from 1). \$338,138 28
The profit and loss in operating the several caunts are shown separately and in the aggregate in columns 3 and 4.

The income of each canal in excess of total disburse ments, or the disbursements in excess of income, as the case may be, is shown in columns 7 and 8.

Separating the constitutional canals from those which may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of as provided in Section 6 of the Constitution as amended, we glean the following results in operating them for the last fiscal year:

CONSTITUTIONAL CANALA. Cost of collection and ordery repairs. Surplus. \$863,010 80 \$508,953 14 178,612 16 56,223 52 Conalz. Receipts, Etie. \$1,372,563 94 Champ'n 94,944 55 Oawego 29,048 35 Cay'ga & Seneca. 11,083 99 11,083 99 25,396 33 14,312 34 Total. \$1,507,640 83 \$1,123,842 71 \$508,953 14 \$125,155 02 Deduct deficiency from surplus...... 125,155 02

Net profit of operating \$383,798 12 ESTIMATED CANAL REVENUES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR COMMENCING OCT. 1, 1876. The toll receipts for the first three months of the fiscal

year commencing Oct. 1, 1876, show a falling off compared with the corresponding period of the previous year equal to 19 per cent. Using this data as a basis of Receipts from Sept. 1, 1876, to the close of navi-\$597,547 36

gation.
Estimated receipts from the opening of naviga-tion in the Spring of 1877 to Sept. 1, same 598.906.04 Total receipts. \$1,196,453 40
The actual cost for maintaining the canals for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, was. 1,202,053 62

Estimated deficiency for maintenance

From the above calculation, which is only partly estimated, it would appear that the prospective revenues for the current fiscal year ending 30th September, 1877, will fail short of the sum expended for maintenance the previous year, and below the gross receipts of any year since 1832.

Should anything court to Advent. since 1832.

Should anything occur to add to the cost of repairs, or should competition for freights upon the opening of navigation in Spring of 1877 be more active than heretofore, the deficiency will be larger than estimated.

THE CONSISTUTIONAL AMENDMENT LIMITING EX-PENDITURE IN ANY YEAR TO THE GROSS INCOME

OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR. On the 1st of January, 1875, the financial article of the Constitution, as amended by vote of the people, Nov. 3,

The sixth section of the article, as amended, contains this provision:

"Hereafter the expenditures for collection, superin-tendence, ordinary and extraordinary repairs on the canals named in this section (the Eric, the Oswego, the Champlain, and the Cayuga and Seneca), shall not ex-ceed, in any year, their gross receipts for the previous When the amendment was first proposed in the Legis-

lature of 1874 the gross revenues of all the canals for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1873, amounted to \$3,027,568 67, which was the lowest aggregate, with but a single exception, for the tweive years preceding. There seemed to be no serious objection to the amend-ment when proposed, as there should be none in principle. Those who favored lower rates of toll than then ciple. Those who favored lower rates of toll than then prevailing reasoned that by reducing and restricting expenditures a corresponding reduction in rates would assuredly follow, and those who were determined that the canals should be self-supporting, and make the necessary annual contributions toward sinking fund and payment of micrest on the canal debt, argued that a restriction of expenditures to income would naturally competition of expenditures to income would naturally competition and demands upon the revenues of the canals besides making all necued repairs and improvements. The possibility at any time of the income falling below the cost of repairs was neither contemplated nor provided for.

The gross income of the four canals named in the amendment for the last fiscal year, when closed Sept. 30, 1876, was

The cost of collection, ordinary repairs, and other charges, aside from contributions for interest and susking fund, was 1,170,027 47

Leaving a margin of only \$275,374 07

Leaving a margin of only.....

Leaving a margin of only \$275,374 of which could be expended during the current itseal year for ordinary repairs or the reparation of oreaks in excess of what was expended during the last isseal year. Under the restrictions of the Constitution, or until the canal debt has been fully paid or provided for, no portion of the canal revenues can be expended for vatraordinary repairs or improvements. Such repairs must be made from fands raised by taxation.

During the past year there were no breaks which added materially to the cost of repairs, and nothing occurred to interfers with the system of rizid economy which prevailed. Labor and materials were cheap, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the four canals embraced in the amendment can be maintained at the same saggregate cost for any lengthened period, without detriment to mavigation and allowing the more perishable portion of the structures to decay, a policy which would uitimately require large outlays for reconstruction.

If many year the mecone of the canals should occur, resulting from floods which no human skill or foresight can prevent, involving extraordinary expenditures for repairs, how is the emergency to be met i Either the constitutions restriction must be ignored, or the work of repairs, low is the emergency to be met i? Either the constitutions be postponed until the obstacle shall have been removed by another amendment.

is the emergency to be met t. Either the constitutional restriction must be ignored, or the work of reparation be postponed until the obstacle shall have been removed by another amendment.

The Auditor beheves that the adoption of the amendment in question, though apparently designed for a good purpose, was exceedingly unfortunate, in view of the present diminished and diminishing revenues, unless the Legislature shall anticipate and be prepared for an emergency which is liable to present itself.

THE EFFECTS OF RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The entire canal debt, under the third section of Article 7 of the Constitution on the 1st of January, 1872. amounted to \$9,285,000, all of which matured between that date and October 1, 1875. As the several installments became due, the means for reimbursement, except-ing \$99,000 paid from the sinking fund, were procured by deficiency loans on the credit of the sinking fund, running from 10 to 18 years.

This process of liquidation, in plain words, was simply an extension made necessary in consequence of a failure in the revenues to carry out the financial plan of the Constitution. For the last two years the surplus revenues of the canals have not been sufficient to pay in full the interest at 6 per cent on a small debt of \$9,185,000, and

terest at 6 per cent on a small debt of \$9,185,000, and have totally failed to contribute anything to the sinking fund, for the redemption of the debt, on the credit of which the loans were obtained.

The deficiency for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1875, was made good by a diversion of funds which previously had been raised by tax and appropriated for the improvement of the canals, but the deficiency of the last fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1876, will require the imposition of a tax to meet it.

These deficiencies are the result of two causes, reduced tolls and reduced tonnage. The greatest loss in tonnage seems to have followed the greatest reduction in tolls, when precisely the opposite result was predicted by those who advocated the reduction.

This loss of tennage is attributed to the fact that the two main railway companies of this State have been

This loss of tomage is attributed to the fact that the two main railway companies of this State have been transporting freight at rates which made it impossible for a large portion of canal carriers to run their boats. From the second week in June to the second week in October, 1876, the railroads carried wheat from Buffalo to New-York at an average of six cents per bushel, which was below the actual cost by the average of canal boats, and about one-half the netual cost by rail, as appears by the sworn returns of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1875, and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

30, 1875, and on he in the onice of the State Engineer and Sarveyor.

This rainous competition with the water route was not conlined to Euflado, but rates of freight were equally de-pressed at the principal sarjoing points at the West, the tendency of which was to lessen supments by lake and

comlined to Bullalo, but rates of freight were equally depressed at the principal sinjpong points at the West, the tendency of which was to lessen subments by lake and to increase through shipments by rail.

It is not within the power of the state to aid the canals by any further reduction in the rates of toll. The revenue derived from the present rates the last fiscal year was but slightly in excess of the cost of maintenance, and if the past policy of the roads shall be continued the coming season, it is certain that the revenues for the contract fiscal year, which commenced Oct. 1, 1876, will fall short of the sum needed for collection and repairs.

The pending camp ign against the water roads choose to make public. For the fiscal year ending sept. 30, 1869, the year preceding the reduction in canal tolls, the gross carnings of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company exceeded the payments, other than for construction, \$1,137,707 65. From 1870 to 1874, both years included, the average annual surplus was only \$80,413; and for 1875, tig payments, other than for construction, exceeded the gross earnings \$1,581,654 29.

But if the effect of this competition shall be to destroy the canals and the lake interests as well, the roads will have abundant opportunity in the future to make good all their iosses and reap substantial gains.

This conspiracy of the railroads, although, for the time being, productive of cheap and unremanerative rates of transportation, causes no diversions from the trade of rival States, and threatens the Impoverishment of thousands of individuals by rendering worthless the vast equipments of lakes and canals.

It is asserted that, and undoubtedly in truth, within the last three years, New-York's proportion of the whole grain trade has fallen 12 per cent.

We know that the canals have lost heavily in tonnage, and the railroads have gained in a corresponding degree. The evidence is conclusive that the gains of the railroads are simply diversions from the eanlas.

quire great sagacity and fearless legislation to extricate them from their peril. Respectfully submitted.

G. W. SCHUYLER, Auditor.

RAILROAD COMMERCE LIMPTED. CHARTERS OF THE ROADS WHICH NOW FORM THE

CENTRAL-PROVISIONS INTENDED TO PREVENT INROADS UPON CANAL COMMERCE. The following is an abstract of the charters of the various raitroads which were consolidated with the New-York Central. The most of them, as will be

seen, contained provisions designed to prevent the absorption by these roads of the commerce of the Eric The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was in orporated by act, Chapter 294, Laws of 1833, subject to

Canal:

The Uties and Schenectady Railroad Company was lecorporated by act, Chapter 294, Laws of 1833, subject to the following:

Sec. 10. **

But no property of any description, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, shall be transported or carried on said railroad.

Sec. 18. The said railroad company, before they shall commence the transportation of passengers on said railroad, shall pay to the President and Directors of the Mohawk Turnpike Company for the stockholders of said commany \$22.30 on each and every share of stock in said turnpike com pany.

The Syracuse and Utiea Railroad Company was incorporated under Chapter 292, Laws of 1836, and was authorized to transport property and persons, subject to conditions of Section 8 of said act, to wit:

"During such portions of the year as the Eric Canal shall be navigable the corporation hereby created shall pay to the commissioners of the capal fund such tolls on all goods and other property transferred, taken, and carried upon the said road or ways, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, as the Canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said Canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said Canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said Canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said Canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal; and the said canal Board shall deep property upon the said canal company might sustain by the construction of the Fancoad.

The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company was incorporated under act, Chapter 242 Laws of 1836, and aithorized to transport property; subject to the following provision under Section 9 of the act:

"The Auburn and Roehester Railroad was incorporated under can, Chapter 349, Laws of 1836, and aithorized to transport property, subject to th

Charles Berth, who was arrested for shooting his wife in the head, was released yesterday morning in \$5,000 bail, her recovery being probable.

convey property.

The Tonawanda Railroad was incorporated under Chapter 242 Laws of 1832, and was authorized to convey Several of the shanties in the unfilled lots on

property.

The Rochester and Lockport Railroad was incorporated uniter Chapter 427 of the Laws of 1837, and was authorized to convey property subject to the conditions of Sec-When the street cars are nicely heated the question of ventilation will come up, as even the present primitive method of leaving the rear door open will be of no avail when the noisone air inside is heated to a high temperature.

Inspectors belonging to Special Agent Brackett's office yesterday seized a quantity of cigars, knitting cotton, and mercachaom pipes found concealed on board the steamer Suevia, from Hambarg: also, 1,000 cigars found on the steamer oder, from the same place. During such portions of the year as the Erie Canal

shall be navigable, the corporation hereby created shall be navigable, the corporation hereby created shall pay to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund such tolks on all goods and other property transported, taken and carried upon the said road, except the ordinary baggage of passengers, as are charged upon the property upon the said canal."

said canal."

Act. Chapter 270, Laws of 1847, relating to the transportation of freight on certain railroads, enacted as fo . 1. The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company

cent of the deaths and still births reported were in the following six cemeteries: Calvary, 11,941; Lutheran, 4,387; City (pauper burying ground), 3,8-6; Greenwood, 2,541; Evergreen, 1,672, and Cyp ess itilis, 1,274. tre hereby authorized to take and transport upon their allway all goods, chattels, and other property that may

are hereby authorized and other property that may be offered for transportation.

SEC. 3. The said company shall make returns, at such periods and in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, of all the goods, chattels, and other property transported upon said radicad by virtue of the act, and shall pay into the treasury of the State the same toils per nule on all goods, chattels, and other property so transported as would have been paid on them from the point of receipt to the point of delivery, had they been transported on the Eric Canal. When the distance by canal from the point of receipt to the point of delivery is greater than the distance by railroad, the amount of toil charged on such greater distance shall be paid by each company in proportion to the length of each road over which said freight shall be transported.

tance shall be paid by each company in proportion to the length of each road over which said freight shall be transported.

SEC. 4. The Albany and Schenectady, the Troy and Schenectady, the Syracuse and Utica, the Auburn and Syracuse, the Auburn and Rochester, the Tonawanda, and Attica and Baffalo Rairoad Companies are also required to make returns in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the third and seventh sections of this act, and shall pay the same toils as is provided for in the said third section.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such toils shall be collected, and to enforce the collection and payment of the same.

The general act authorizing the formation of railroad companies, passed March 27, 1848, provided as follows:

SEC. 25. If the rainsportation of property on the railroad of any company formed under this act, running parallel or nearly parallel to any canal of this state, and within 30 miles of said canni, other than ordinary baggage of passengers transported thereon, shall, in the opinion of the Legislature, divert shusiness of transporting property from any of the canall belonging to this State, the company owning sitch railroad shall pay to the canal fund, on all property transported upon at railroad other than the ordinary baggage of passengers transported thereon, the same toils that would mave been payable to the State if such property, other than such baggage, had been transported on any of such canals, &c. &c.

Chapter 140, Laws of 1850.

SEC. 29. Whenever the railroad of any company

RING SUITS ADJOURNED.

APRIL 2 SET DOWN FOR THEIR TRIAL. The trial of the suit against Peter B. Sweeny

for \$7,000,000 and the suit against William M. Tweed for \$1,000,000 was set down by Judge Westbrook for the adjourned Circuit of January, 1876, that term having been kept alive through a twelvemonth to prevent the failure of the cases. It has been previously stated in THE TRIBUNE that these cases were not likely to be pressed this month, and they were adjourned to April 2. When the Sweeny case was called Mr. Peckham said:

pressed this month, and they were adjourned to April 2.

When the Sweeny case was called Mr. Peckham said:

In the case of The People against Sweeny more than a year ago the prosecution thought it desirable that the defendant should have an opportunity to take such part in the trial as he might think fit, and to that end an offer or suggestion was made that his bail would be reduced to such a point that he could conveniently give bail if it was demanded. Negotiation was had with the other side with regard to the amount, but it was not accepted. But the prosecution thought the defendant should not be trammeled by the question of bail at all, if he desired to be present, quite as much for the benefit of the prosecution as for his convenience; and the prosecution have offered Mr. Sweeny that they would not arrest him, either on civil or criminal process, if he chose to be present. We have given such a stipulation, and it has been accepted by the defendant; but this was so recently done that he could not be present, and to carry out that purpose, it is suggested that the case should be adjourned to some future day.

Mr. McKeon-This arrangement with regard to Mr. Sweeny's coming here was not consummated until the 20th of December, and I suggested to Mr. Peckham that the time was so short between the acceptance of the proposition and the day named for trial that there ought to be a postponement, and that it was an inclement if not dangerous season for Mr. Sweeny to cross the Atlantic; but Mr. Peckham differs with me. I think April S would be a proper day.

Judge Westbrook—I recognize the propriety of the arrangement by which Mr. Sweeny could be oresent at the trial if the saw fit, and I therefore concur with counsel in the need of an adjournment. The arrangement having been consummated only in December, it would be impossible for him to be present at an early day.

Mr. Beach—Allow me to add that when this suggestion was made on the part of the people and communicated to Mr. Sweeny we received a telegram from him acqu

ounsel.

Mr. Peckham—I only wish that a day could be fixed non-when we could all be ready to go ou. Judge Westbrook thought it best that the Tweed million suit be postponed to the same time, and both matters were adjourned to the first Monday in April, the January term of 1876 being adjourned to that time to keep the struck jurors before the court.

" ALL TALK AND NO CIDER."

than for construction, \$1,157,767, 65. From 1870 to 1874, both years meluded, the average annual surplus was only \$80,413; and for 1875, the payments, other than for construction, exceeded the gross earnings \$1,581,654,29.

But if the effect of this competition shall be to destroy the canals and the lake interests as well, the roads will have abundant opportunity in the future to make good all their losses and reap substantial gains.

This conspiracy of the railroads, although, for the time being, productive of cheap and unremainerative rates of transportation, causes no diversions from the trade of rival States, and threatens the impoverishment of thousands of individuals by rendering worthless the vast equipments of lakes and canals.

It is asserted that, and andoubtedly in truth, within the last three years, N.-Vork's proportion of the whole grain trade has fallen 12 per cent.

We know that the canals have lost heavily in tonnage, and the railroads have gained in a corresponding degree. The evidence is conclusive that the gains of the railroads are simply diversions from the canals.

The State of New-York made valuable concessions to various roads, which now form its main trunk line, to which they were not entitled under their original charters. If these concessions are being abused, and are likely to prove the destruction of our canal system and the source of onerous taxes, public policy and are likely to prove the destruction of the Legislature, fully impreased that is importance demands immediate attention and the most searching investigation. He believes that our canals have reached the darkest period of their existence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence, and that a crisis is impending which will resistence.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The old-fashioned wood fires are coming into favor

Rows of tenement houses are rising like exhala-

There is a great rage in fashionable circles for wentle balls this season.

Business men complain that profits now are all wallowed up in keeping their sidewalks clean.

A new restaurant is to be opened very soon on Madison ave., near Forty fifth st.

Col. F. E. Howe, Pension Agent for this district,

The ladies who called yesterday were chiefly those living in hotels, flats, and boarding houses.

James J. Martin was appointed a clerk in the Fi-nance Department yesterday by Controller Kelly.

The English stockholders will further testify about Emma Mine in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

The 11 p. m. boat from Peck-slip for New-Haven, and the loris a. m. boat from New-Haven have been withdrawn on account of the lec.

Cortland D. P. Field of No. 127 Water-st. is fore-man of the Grand Jury which was impaneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The condition of Commodore Vanderbilt showed

The storm has developed a slower thing than a

While Patrick Kerrson was drawing some kero-

Madison-ave, were almost buried under drifts of snow yester day morning, and it was some time before the occupants suc-ceeded in tunneling to the streets above.

When the street cars are nicely heated the question

During the past year 25,631 persons, or 81.05 per

No general reduction in salaries at the Custom-ionse was made yesterday. The system of economizing idopted some time ago, by which it is proposed to reduce the expenses of this port about \$200,000 per annum, will be con-inued, but no percentage reduction of salaries will be made, unless it is found absolutely necessary.

At the American Mining and Stock Exchange, No.

The latest addition to the Aquarium is a glass snake which breaks into sections when struck with a cane, and then, after this intimidation, decides that a quorum or members are present and organizes itself into one body. It was doubless from sindes of this vitreous viper that Cronin got his original ideas on parliamentary law.

got his original meas on parameteria play.

President Wood of the Board of Education has written a letter to the clerk, Mr. Kiernat, saying that in view of the action of the Commissioners, requesting him to reconsister his determination not to be a candidate (or the Presidency this year, and of a prospect of speedily returning health, he will accept the office if it be unanimously offered him.

The strainship Olympia, which arrived at this port yesterday from the Mediterranean, sighted on Dec. 27, in latitude 40–54, longitude 57–30, the first Longitude strainship of the Bridgewater, N. S., for Barbadoes, waterlogged and dismasted. The crew of the briz, nine in number, with two passengers, were taken on board the steamer and brought to this

The following is a comparative statement of case

The total receipts of the New-York Post-Office for

The appeal from the judgment obtained by the atlonal Trust Company against Andrew L. Roberts, Valen

The appeal from the judgment obtained by the National Trust Company against Andrew L. Roberts, Vaientine Gleason, charles Raiston, and others has been decided by the Superior Court, General Term, against the defendants. The jury found that they computed to obtain a loan of \$30,000 from the piantiff on forged boads. The main grounds of the appeal were that there was no sufficient proof of the complicity of the other decientants with Raiston, and that Speace Petris's testimony was admitted, though he is a convicted felon in Massachusetts. The Court holds there was sufficient evidence on the first point, and as the raise excluding a felon's testimony absolutely is technical, his conviction in another State does

BROOKLYN.

Gilbert H. Wickham and Andrew McKibben were

The gas companies offer to supply the city with gas during 1877 at the rate of \$2.25 per 1,000 feet, providing trey are allowed one cent per lamp for lighting and extinguishing.

David Clarrens, on an employé of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, fell on Monday from the stoop of their office, Nos. 10 and 12 Fulton st., and striking the pavement on his side, broke his left thigh bone in two places.

During an altercation between a number of men on Green st. on Monday, Fullop Billings of No. 229 Green st. was stabled under the left ear but was not fatally injured. He refused to make any complaint against his assailants.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee not last evening, but adjourned without transacting any important business. The Republican General Committee net at he ame time, at their headquarters on Court-st. It was deliced to make a complete investigation of the alleged registration frauds in the city.

As James Armstrong, 22 years old, residing at No.

AS James Arhistone, 22 years out, resming at your 27 stanton st., New York, was passing the corner of Broadway and Varctest, on Monday night, he was shot in the left teg by some niknown person. An ambulance took him to the Eastern District Hospital. Jacob Knoell of No. 23 Teiribest, was arrested on suspicion of having nred the shot, but as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

was no evidence against nin he was discharged.

A little after miduight yesterday morning Philip Hanlon of No. 39 Columbiast, was conversing with a friend in front of McKeen's lequor store, opposite his residence, when an unknown man stepped from an adjoining doorway and, without a word, discharged a platof and then went back into the house. The bullet struck Hanlom on the chin, and he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Officer O'Brien made a careful search through the premises, without finding the guilty party.

the guilty party.

Last evening Isabel Thorburn, a young girl 15 years of age, who lives at No. 313 East Thirty-seventh-st., New-York, was arrested by officers of the Twelfth Precinct for intoxication. She told thus story: Late on New-Year's night she started for her home from a triend is house in Brooklyn, but getting on the wrong car was carried to East New-York metead of the ferry. She determined to walk back, but was overtaken by three men in a wagon who offered to drive her to the ferry. Instead they took her to a saloon, and after she became intoxicated her person was violated and she was turned into the street, where she lay until arrested.

ASSAULTS WITH KNIFE AND PISTOL.

fired it at his antagonist, the ball taking effect in Dunn's

A NEW COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.

not exclude his evidence in this.

the guilty party.

Sidewalk merchants are numerous at the trance to Central Park, and report a brisk trade wit

The public schools open again to-day.

HOME NEWS. THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, IN BROADWAY 9 s. m., 20°. Noon, 23°. 3 s. m., 24°. Midnight, 13°. Hischest during the day, 24°. Lowest, 18°. Average, 20°. Same day, 1875, 54°%.

POSTSCRIPT.

3:30 a. m.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE RUSSIAN ARCHIVES RE-EMBARKED.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Sturtevant House—Senator William Sharon of Nevada. ... st. James Hotel—senator John P. Jones of Nevada. and T. N. M. Yosio of the Japanesa Centennial Commission. db-marle Hotel—Baron Blane, Italian Minister, and Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington. ... st. Nicholas Hotel—J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. Window Hotel—Gov. John J. Bagley of Michigan, and D. T. Vall, Fresident, and Dantel Rebinson, Vice President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company. Fifth Acente Hotel—Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army: William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Judge Charles Wheaton of Poughkeepsie, and Fostmaster John F. Smyth of Albany. Exercit House—Prof. W. D. Whitney of Yale College. Brevort House—Frederick Billings of Vermont. The Standard's Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignaticff has already reëmparked the aschives of the Embassy. The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade reports that

> foreign officers whom he had engaged, and with Dande ville, the Czar's adjutant, will soon return to Russia. The Daily News's special dispatch from Constantinople says somebody is encouraging the Turks to resist. Some elieve Austria is doing so secretly.
>
> RUSSIA AT LIBERTY TO WAGE WAR AT ONCE.

A Vienna dispatch to The News stated that Ignatioff roted for the prolongation of the armistice on the understanding that it should apply only to Servia and Monte negro, and that no hostilities carried on elsewhere hould be considered in violation of the engagement. A Pesth telegram reports that Gen. Nikitine has been recalled by order of the Czur, and that all the Russian colunteers must leave Servia before Jan. 15.

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- A Paris telegram to The Times announces that the Banque Franco-Hollandaise has been declared bankrupt.

THE VOICE OF ILLINOIS.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE LEGISLATURE PASS EARN-EST RESOLUTIONS.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

and resolutions on the Presidential question were unaniousty adopted in a caucus of the Republican members of the General Assembly to-night at Springfield, Illinois

Resolved, By the House that all attempts by force, terrorism, intunidation, or otherwise to interfere with the rights of cluzens is condemned, and the gulity parties should receive condign and effectual punishment.

Therefore resolved, by the members of the General Assembly here present, that the votes of the electors cast show clearly the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler as President and Vice-President of the United States, and we insist they shall be peacefully imagurated by the proper authorities of the Government; and any attempt to influence the public mind, or to resist such peaceful inauguration by force or any unlawful means, should be earn sily opposed in all proper ways by all good people and authorities of the Government.

the Government.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of this meeting be directed to send a copy of the foregoing resolution to the President of the Senate.

LATEST FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 2.-Interest in the investigating committees has given way to interest in State politics. A committee of the Democratic Senate to-day waited upon Secretary of State Designate and asked for the official returns of the State election. Designde declined to recognize them, and said the law directed him to furnish the city. Telegraphic communication with the North is still badly interrupted, which delays press reports.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE CAUCUS NOMINA-TIONS.

Hartford, Ct., Jan. 2.—Republican caucuses to-night nominated W. P. Hanscom for Cierk of the Sen-ate, and H. Lynde Harrison for Speaker of the House After waiting until midnight for the arrival of members on snow-bound trains, the other nominations were post poned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Demo. crats have nominated C. B. Bowers of New-Haven for President pro tem. of the Senate, and John R. Farnham of Lineafield for Cierk; also, H. B. Graves of Litenfield for Speaker of the House, and H. H. Barbour of Norwaik and J. D. Plunkett of New-Haven for elerks.

RAILROAD FARES INCREASED FROM THE WEST CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The trunk line managers

NEW CLAIMS ON THE STEWART ESTATE

TWO PERSONS IN IRELAND DECLARE THEMSELVES MR, STEWARI'S COUSINS, AND PROPOSE TO TAKE TEGAL PROCEEDINGS. The contestants of the will of the late A. T.

Stewart have been reënforced by two claimants living in the County of Antrim, Ireland-William Begiey and Mary Branagh-who have retained Carter & Kneeland as their counsel in this city. Begley is 75 years old. Both claimants declare that they were first cousins of Mr. Stewart, and produce many affidavits to sustain their claim. Mr. Begley's affidavit, among other matters, sets forth that his mother was A. T. Stewart's aunt, and died during Mr. Stewart's visit to Belfast, Mr. Stewart defraying all the funeral expenses. The letters accompanying the affidavits vouch for the respectability of the contest. ants and their relationship to Mr. Stewart. It is probable ants and their relationship to Mr. Stewart. It is probable that the Irish cousins will join cause with Mr. Bailer and the other claimants in this country in endeavoring to have the will set aside. If this effort fails they will set up that Mr. Stewart left no will (denying the validity of the instrument offered in the Surrogate's office), and ask for a partition of the real estate from the Supreme Court.

The affilierity of Judge Hiller and Mr. Stewart and M

Court.

The affidavits of Judge Hilton and Mrs. Stewart, upon which the will was admitted to probate, stated that Mr. Stewart left no relatives, and the new contestants claim that if they establish their blood relationship beyond question the will should be set aside. The case of Bantey and others on the appeal from the Surrocate's decision is pending in the Court of Appeals, and will not be reached for several months. A quarrel arose on Saturday night in the liquor saloon at No. 418 East Forty-seventh-st., between Charles Rose of No. 416 East Forty-seventh-st. and Thomas Dunn of No. 313 East Forty-fourth-st. Dunn struck Rose in the face and Rose drew a revolver and

NEWALK'S NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

right leg. The result was a compound fracture and the 1877 went into office yesterday. Last evening the new Common Council organized by the unanimous reflection femur was shattered. The injured man was taken to the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, whence he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. On Sunday morning signs of morto Bellevue Hospital. On Sunday morning signs of mortification were apparent and it was decided to amputate the man's leg. This was done; but the shock was too great and yesterday morning the injured man died. Coroner Woltman took the case in charge, and upon Dr. Marsh's post-mortem examination, which revealed that Dunn died from the effects of als injuries, Rose was committed to the Tombs without bail to await the result of the inquest, which will be held to-morrow.

In an altercation which took place at Dominick and Variek-sts. on New Year's night about the payment for inquor, James Blake, age 19, of No. 220 Variek-st., shot and mortally wounded John McDonald, age 26, of No. 2 Gansevoot-st., a carman by occupation. It was at first supposed that the wounded man was Michael Walsh, a wood sawyer, of Twenty-fourth-st., near Seventh-ave., and he was ro identified by several witnesses. Capt. McConneil of the Prince Street Police has ascertamed, however, his real name. The prisoner was taken yesterday morning to the Washington Place Police Court and committed to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. McDonald has been lying in an unconscious condition at the Chambers Street Hospital since the shooting. The hospital physicians stated at midnight that there had bean no change in his condition during yesterday and that his recovery was impossible, as the wound cann of be probed.

At about midnight of Monday Patrick O'Connell, age 25, of No. 1 Monroe-st., was approached by an unknown man at Catharine and Monroe-sts, who, without provocation, drew a knife and stabbed him in the left side, causing a serious wound. He was taken to the Madison Street Police Station and from there to Bellev ue Hospital. James Kexan of No. 5 Catharine-slip was arrested on suspicion and locked up in the Seventa Precinct Station-house. of Fresident William Stainsby of the Fourteenth Ward. The Council is composed of 24 Republicans and 5 Demotification were apparent and it was decided to amputate crats, with a vacancy in the Seventh Ward, which will probably be filled by a Democrat. The annual message of Mayor Yates was received and read, and the Council adjourned until Friday night of this week. The members of the Council of 1876, through Alderman Baldwin, presented President Stainsby with their likenesses, handsented President Stainsby with their likenesses, handsomely framed. In his address, President Stainsby
favored the passage of a law lessening the rate
of interest on taxes in arrears of payment.
In his message, after referring to the paralysis of trade,
the Mayor said it was greatly to the credit of the late
Common Council that it recognized at the outset the
necessities of the business situation, and promptly conformed to the manifest suggestions of duty in the premises. As the result, the actual expenditures had been
within the estimates, and the debt already existing had
been decreased. The liabnities of Newark, as stated by
the Mayor, are \$7.025,612.78, and the assets \$5.156,907.35. As an offset to this excess of
tabilities the city owned, he stated, real estate
and buildings which had cost \$1.563,429.65. The public
schools were stated to be in excellent condition.

Many years ago in Scotland illicit distillation Many years ago in Scotland illicit distillation was a practice consequent upon the national love of potent beverages. It was iamentably prevaient. The idle highlander planted his still in the remote glen of the mountain corrie, and prepared his whisky by the light of the moon. He was an incorrigible offender. An Argyle-shire highlander was reproved by his minister for engaging in this litigal traffic. "Ye manna ask me," said the smurgler, "to gie't up, for it supports the family. My faither, an' his faither afore him, made a drapple. The drink is gude—far botter for a bodie than the coorse big-still whusky. Besides, I permit nac swearing at the still, an' as 'is dune accountly an' in order. I dinns see muckle harm in't." Edward Gilon was appointed Collector of Assessments yesterday by Controller Kelly, to succeed Nicholas F. Buttenschon. The new Collector represented the Fifth Alder-

manic District in the Board of Aldermen in 1874 and 1875. He was Colonel of the 55th Regiment, National Guard, until it was disbanded by the Governor. He has been a prominent member of the Tammany fiall General Committee from the IXth Assembly District for several years. Mr. Glön is much esteemed in the Masonic fraternity, with which he has long been identified. The office to which he has been appointed has been held since the downfail of the Ring by John A. Kennedy, spencer Kirby, and Mr. Buttenschon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1877.

Gen. Nikitine on Monday dismissed the Russian and

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.-The following preamble

of the General Assembly to-night at Springfield, Illinois:

Whereas, Desperate attempts are being made by prominent Democrats, under the direction of samuel J. Tilden, to croac, a public opinion in layor of his ambitious schemes, and to forestail the action of Congress in the matter of the recording of the votes of the Electoral College, which attempts constitute a further chapter in the history of the political campaign conducted by Mr. Tilden for the purpose of capturing the Preside neyacampaign remarkable for craft, cunning, deception, and fraud, whereas having been fairly defeated at the polits by 185 electoral votes, the partisan majority of the House of Representatives, a majority largely repudiated by the people at the recent election, and which will expire on the 4th of March, is engaged in an attempt to deprive the people of three States of their right to participate in the election of the Chief Magistrate, and thus to incorporate into our political system intimidation, assassination, and fraud as a means for the control of the National Government, which action is in direct contradiction to the spirit of the following resolution, introduced by the House of Representatives on the 10th of August, when the necessities of the Democratic party required that the fears of the people of the North should be luilled:

Esseted, By the House that all attempts by force, terrorism.** luiled:

Executed, By the House that all attempts by force, terrorism intumidation, or otherwise to interfere with the rights of city

them, and said the House, which he had done one member of the Democratic House to-day descrete that body and reported at the State House. Eight members returned elected by the board are still absent from

announce the following passenger rates, to go into effect to-morrow: From Chicago to New-York, \$18; from St. Louis to New-York, \$23; to Boston \$1 more than to New-York, and to Philadelphia \$1 50 less. This is an increase of \$5. From Chicago to Buffalo the rates are advanced to \$12; the former fare was \$10. The new rates are for limited tickets, which show that the pres-ent advance is temporary, and that another may be ex-

The new City Government of Newark for

Announcements.

CTRICTURE, Impotence, and Diseases of the

MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

OF BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE THORNTON, President.

14th Annual Statement, Jan. 1. '77. Balance, Dec. 31, 1875 ... RECEIPTS Interest..... 176,421 73

83.170.577 NI DISBURSEMENTS.\$132,366 71 Matured Endowmenta 86,215 59 34,347 04 619 83 Legal Expenses 2,867 33 alaries, Traveling Expenses, Postage, and other Office Expenses ... 33.771 52 Printing, Advertising, and Station 6,799 08 ery.....

Bajance, December 30, 1876 ...

10,891 71 46,177 05 6,396 50 Notes Canceled on Lapsed Policies. 501.614 44 \$2.665.053 37

- \$581,225 9s

City Bonds and Loans .. 92,000 00 35,500 00 Railroad Bonds and Loans.... 471,000 00 Corporate Bonds and Loans,... Loans on Collateral..... Birls Receivable..... 2.014 15 Loans on Personal Security. Agents' Balances..... 6,925 74 Commuted Commissions..... 3,328 71 Real Estate Owned by the Company, cost 50,928 96

Interest Due and Accrued \$50,308 37 Rents Due and Accrued. Excess of Market Value of Investment over par. 25,327 50 Outstanding Premiums on Policies in force, on which a liability was calculated, December 36 Less Loading 20 per cent 55,029 31

Gross Assets, Dec. 30, 1876. .82,809.243 28 LIABILITIES. Net Value of Gutstanding Policies, Massachu setts standard, four per cent.

Losses Due and Unpaid

Losses Outstanding, Not Yet Due.

Matured Endowment, Due and Unpaid 100 00 7,301 24

Total liabilities, Dec. 30, 1876...... Surplus, over all Liabilities, Mass. standard, . \$251,873 27 four per cent ... Surplus, over all Liabilities, New-York Standard, 4 1-2 per cent \$153.608 72
The following persons, after a thorough examination of the

assets and liabilities, books, records, and accounts, bonds and ortgages, debts and credits, certify that the JOHN HAN mortgages, debts and credits, certify that the JOHN HAN-COCK IS SOUND TO THE CORE, to wit: Hon Stephen H. Rhodes, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts: Hou. Julius L. Clarke, late Insurance Commissioner of Massachu-setts; Mesra. Henry O. Henghton, Clemens Hershell, and John S. Fog, a special committee of policy-holders, assisted by competent actuaries, also H. F. Homes, late Actuary New-York Insurance Department, and E. W. Bryaut, Actuary of

cy-holders for losses on insurance which in other companies would have been lost. It has just paid nearly \$5,000 to the widow of Alexander Highle, late of Springfield, L. I., on a policy issued in 1871, the last semi-annual premium on which was paid in 1872. Similar cases are constantly occurring in this company, under the wise provisions of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture law. By way of contrast, notice the loss of the insurance on the life of the late Hop. R. O. Evans, proprietor of The Hoboken Democrat. Mr. Evans had been insured and paid his premium regularly for nine years, when, through an accident by which he was deprived of his reason, which re sulted in his death, the renewal premium on his life insurance in one of the oldest companies, for \$5,000, was not te until one day overdue, when it was refused, policy declare forfeited, and the insurance thus lost. Had Mr. Evans been insured in the JOHN HANCOCK his policy would have renamed in force for NINE additional years without further premiums, and thus this Company furni hes Life Insurance for about one-half the usual cost.

HARPER & PIERPONT. E. B. HARPER, Dist. Agent. 212 Broadway, New York,

HAZELTON PIANO TRIUM PHANT

Excelsior! AT THE GREAT INTERNA-

The undereigned have examined the Grand, Square, and Upright PIANO-FORTES

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

And unanimously recommend for the same the Highest Award, for the following reasons, viz: ELASTIC TOUCH: SINGING QUALITY: DELICACY AND POWER OF TONE!
WITH HIGHEST EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

The above embrace all the qualities of a first-class Piano Forte.

Reports Signed by all the Judges. Warerooms: 34 and 36 University-place.

> FOR BREAKFAST. CHOCOLAT-MENIER.

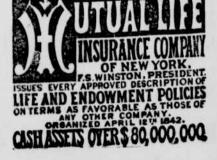
FOR LUNCHEON.

Awarded 4 Medals and the Highest Diplomas at the Centennial Exhibition; also, 19 Prize Medals from the World's Enbittions: The largest Chocolate Factory in the world. ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS 17,000,000 POUNDS. Sold by Grocers, Druggists and Confectioners. Factores. Sold by Grocers, Druggists and Confectioners. Factor Paris and London; New York Depot, No. 7 Clinton-place.

FLORIDA TONIC BITTERS. SEMPER BONUM,

Are the best tonic, and superfor te ang imported Bitters. De not fail to try them. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wise Morchants.

CLARK & HOYT, Proprietors, 203 Greenwich st., N. Y.



The most secure and pleasant remedy for the cure of Coughs, &c., is PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM.